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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"It's still difficult for boards to look across the table and say, 'Can she really handle the football coach? Can she raise \$4-million? Can she get on the golf course with donors?'"

Chancellor of U. of Wisconsin at Madison, on female presidents: A21

"People have a right to express their views, but they certainly don't have a right to be chairman of a department."

A professor at City College of New York: A23

"We dance and we delay and that's why the American people, blessed be, are so fed up with us."

A Senator supporting a system of direct loans to students: A32

"If Ayers is upheld, nothing will prevent states from adopting new policies that further reduce black students' opportunities, as long as the state claims that they were adopted for educational, not racial, reasons."

A professor of education: B2

"I'm cynical about this. It amounts to granting a privilege to look at the scrolls from the outside and drool."

A critic of a decision to allow "free access" to Dead Sea Scrolls: A9

"Student disciplinary systems frequently leave it to an alleged victim of sexual harassment to 'prosecute' the harasser by bringing charges, assembling evidence, and questioning the accused and other witnesses."

A professor of mathematics: A60

"Now we have a choice between the indicted boss and the ignited cross."

A student on the Louisiana race for Governor: A41

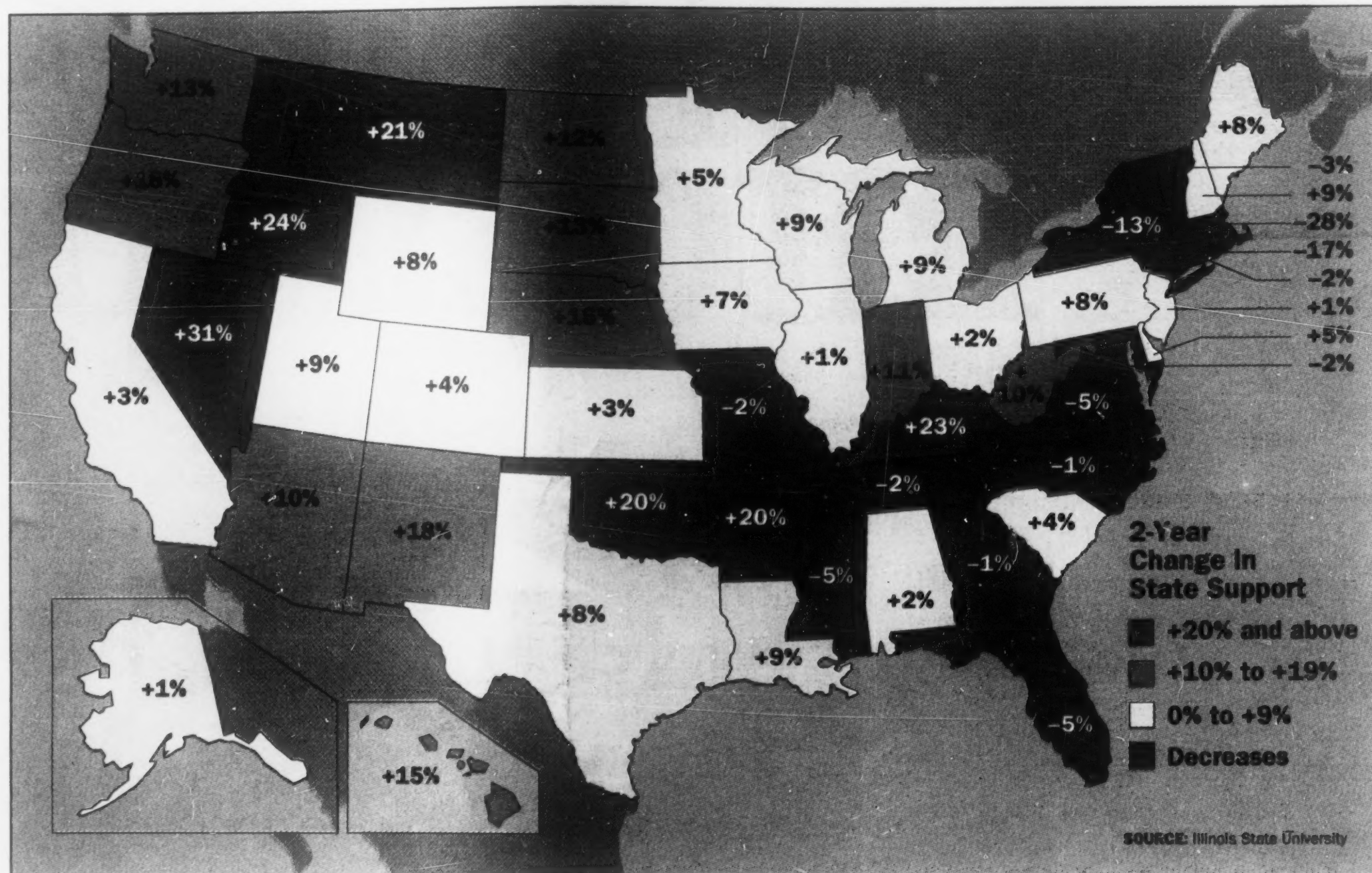
"I would hope that this would be seen as a genuine effort and not just some kind of window dressing."

Head of the NCAA on changes in its enforcement process: A49

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State Funds for Higher Education Drop in Year; First Decline Since Survey Began 33 Years Ago



By SCOTT JASCHIK

For the first time in at least 33 years, state governments appropriated less money for higher education this year than last.

States will provide nearly \$40.1-billion for higher education this year, about \$80-million less than last year and about \$1-billion more than the appropriation two years ago, according to a study by the Cen-

ter for Higher Education at Illinois State University.

The two-year increase is only 3 per cent, an all-time low in the 33 years in which the Illinois State study has been conducted.

The data in the study are widely known as the "Chambers numbers," after the late M. M. Chambers, an Illinois State professor who started the annual survey. The

study is considered to be the authoritative compendium of state support for higher education, and it is widely cited in legislative budget debates and gubernatorial elections.

Edward R. Hines, a professor of educational administration at Illinois State who directs the study, says in a report accom-

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Study Finds Professors Are Still Teaching the Classics, Sometimes in New Ways

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

Hoping to counter criticism that the teaching of literature is dominated by "politically correct" faculty members who have abandoned the classics, the Modern Language Association last week released results of a survey that found that English professors still rely heavily on traditional texts.

The association asked English professors on more than 350 campuses what texts they used in three widely taught courses—19th-century American literature, the 19th-century British novel, and Renaissance literature. The results? Charles Dickens, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John Milton, Edmund Spenser, and other canonical authors were thriving.

On the issue of how literature is taught, however, the survey found more of a change: While professors haven't thrown out classic texts, they are adding new books, asking new questions, and using new teaching approaches.

For example, while three-fourths of professors used a traditional historical reading of the text in their teaching, 61 per cent also used feminist approaches and 28 per cent used Marxist approaches. When asked about their goals for students, 62 per cent said it was important to help them understand the influence of race, class, and gender in literature, compared to 51 per cent who felt it was important to teach them about enduring ideas of Western civilization.

Phyllis Franklin, executive director of the 30,000-member association, said the

survey had been conducted in the spring of 1990 to contribute data to the continuing national debate over what books students should read. She said she was surprised that so many professors, when asked which works they considered most important, listed books by canonical authors. "We had started to believe what people were saying: that the canon was gone," she said.

'We May Not Make Anybody Happy'

On the other hand, Ms. Franklin said, "we may not make anybody happy. There's a lot of stability, but there are also some significant changes. I suspect that understanding race, class, and gender wouldn't have shown up as an important goal 25 years ago."

Ms. Franklin acknowledged that traditional courses were more likely to use traditional texts, and said the survey was not intended to give a complete picture of the

Continued on Page A22

Sports Panel Seeks Overhaul of Enforcement Procedures

A special committee has proposed major changes in the way the National Collegiate Athletic Association investigates and punishes its members.

STORY ON PAGE A47

MARGINALIA

According to her diploma, the Florida State University School of Criminology conferred upon Karen Irene McElrath the degree of "Dcotor of Philosophy."

Item in the police-report section of *The Ranger*, the student paper at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside:

"Locate Attempt (1:00 p.m.)—Department requested to notify a Student regarding their sick child. Student located, massage delivered." Fresh!

Front-page banner in the Norman (Okla.) *Transcript*, the hometown paper for people at the University of Oklahoma:

SENATORS REVIEWING TESTOMINIES

Notice from Brigham Young University:

"Aspen Grove has some beautiful fir trees which have been killed by the drought which the Alumni Association is making available to the faculty and staff of BYU."

Thanks a lot, they all say drily.

From the University of Puget Sound *Open Line*:

"Celebrate your freedom to read. Visit the Banned Books display at the University of Puget Sound Bookstore."

While there, brush up on your ability to write.

Memorandum to the members of a faculty committee at Western Carolina University:

"As directed by the By-Laws of the School of Arts and Science, I am calling you to your first meeting of the year. At that time, you will elect a chair, determine the best time to meet, and set your agenda."

"According to your schedules, most of you can meet at 12:30 on Tuesdays, so I am scheduling the first meeting for Tuesday, September 24, at 8:30 a.m. in S-102."

Thanks a lot for your thoughtfulness.

From the minutes of the October 5 meeting of Psi Chi at Lebanon Valley College:

"(1) Discussed our joint participation with Psychology Club in the selling of caramel apples at the Homecoming football game on October 12."

"(2) Discussed idea for second fundraiser: filling Dr. Specht's transparent hollow head with rat pellets and having students guess the number of pellets inside the head for some prize (probably a gift certificate at a local pizza parlor)."

Has anybody checked this out with Dr. Specht? —C.G.

In Brief

Yale U. club votes to admit women

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Six women reportedly were initiated last week into Yale University's secret society, Skull and Bones, after alumni members voted to bring an end to the club's 159-year-old tradition of admitting only men.

The Rev. Sidney Lovett, a spokesman for the club, said he



would not reveal the vote of the alumni, but said "you can keep your assumption" when he was asked whether reports of the vote to admit women were correct.

A debate over whether women should be allowed into the club had been raging since April, when Bonesmen in the Class of 1991 voted to admit women. The Board of Directors of the club opposed admitting women and suspended the club's operations, but alumni, in two separate tallies, later voted to admit them.

Carleton settles suit brought by women

NORTHFIELD, MINN. — Four women who had sued Carleton College charging that the institution was negligent in handling their allegations of rape, agreed to a settlement last week. The case against the institution was believed to be the first of its kind.

The four women—two who had graduated and two who had left the university without their degrees—contended that administrators had failed to protect them from two male students who they said had attacked them in separate incidents. They said the men had previously assaulted other women on the campus. Carleton officials had said they acted appropriately in each case.

Carleton officials and lawyers for the women declined to discuss the terms of last week's settlement.

The women said in a prepared statement: "Though nothing can erase the trauma we suffered as a result of being sexually assaulted and subsequent events, we are pleased to bring this litigation to a close in the context of Carleton's very real and constructive efforts to address the issues raised by our experiences."



MARK LENT, TUSCALOOSA NEWS

Students, faculty members march to protest sorority party

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Nearly 1,000 University of Alabama students and faculty members marched across the campus to protest an incident in which several white sorority members appeared at a party in black face.

The Kappa Delta sorority members attended a party at the Sigma Chi fraternity house with basketballs under their t-shirts so they

would look pregnant. "The theme of the party was 'Who Rides the Bus,' and the women dressed as poor black mothers," said Keith Ayres, a spokesman for the university. The marchers called the incident racist and said such events should not be tolerated.

Roger Sayers, president of the university, condemned the incident and canceled the so-called

swap parties. The popular parties, in which fraternities and sororities swap houses, resumed last week after black and white Greeks met to discuss new guidelines for the parties.

The incident came shortly after the university told all fraternities they must meet new standards next fall if they want to be recognized by the university.



JULIE R. COHEN, DAILY SUNDIAL

Students at California State U. stage "die-in"

NORTHRIDGE, CAL.—The Los Angeles Police Department is trying to determine who posted flyers at California State University's campus here, offering free baseball bats for a "gay bashing and clubbing night."

The flyers offered free baseball bats to those attending the event, which the notices said would be held at a city park near the university. "Why waste your money at the batting cages when you can

practice your home runs for free?" a flyer asked.

In response, about 200 students staged a "die-in" on the campus. They used chalk to outline the bodies of students to represent gay people who the students said have been killed or attacked in hate crimes across the country.

The university's president, James W. Cleary, directed university police to offer protection to gay and lesbian students.

Affirmative-action officer accused of ethnic slurs

LAWRENCE, KAN.—The affirmative-action officer at the University of Kansas has been placed on paid leave pending an investigation of ethnic and anti-homosexual slurs attributed to him in the student newspaper.

The *University Daily Kansan* reported that during an interview with students the officer, James Turner, had referred to a woman as a "fat Indian chick" and had said a male law professor was "just a faggot anyway."

Mr. Turner, who has directed the university's affirmative-action office since 1987, denied making the statements.

Police arrest cook for poisoning meat

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—A campus cook has been arrested for poisoning meat the day before it was to be served to about 3,700 people at the University of Florida's homecoming barbecue.

The cook, James A. McNair, was charged with poisoning food, a first-degree felony, and with malicious mischief. He is awaiting arraignment and is being held on \$100,000 bond.

A university spokeswoman said that Mr. McNair had contaminated the meat after an argument with his supervisor. The meat was thrown away and other food was prepared in time for the barbecue, she said.

State Spending on Colleges Down \$80-Million in Year

Continued From Page A1

panying it that the major reason for the tight budget year for higher education was "the continuing negative impact of the nationwide recession on state economies."

College officials say they are depressed, but not surprised, by the statistics. They say this year's budgets have forced them to eliminate positions and academic programs, enlarge class sizes, and defer non-essential purchases.

And they do not expect a quick return to the relatively flush years of the mid-1980's, when the Illinois State survey reported two-year increases in state support of between 13 and 19 per cent. Says Edward D. Goldberg, chancellor of higher education in New Jersey: "This is something we are going to have to go through for the decade of the '90's. It's going to be a more constrained decade than the '80's."

Indications of Trouble

Most comparisons in the study are based on two-year changes in appropriations to minimize the impact of dramatic fluctuations in state support over a single year. Mr. Hines compared this year's results to those of previous years and found these indications of the difficulties facing higher education:

- This year 40 states reported two-year percentage increases that are smaller than the two-year increases they had last year. Nine states reported larger increases; one state had the same increase.

- Thirteen states appropriated

less money for higher education this year than they did two years ago. In contrast, only three states reported two-year declines last year and only one state reported such a decline the year before.

- Of the 11 states that appropriated more than \$1-billion for higher education this year, 7 provided less than they did the year before: California, Florida, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia.

Regionally, the East is faring the worst in terms of state appropriations for higher education. Of the 15 states in New England or on the Eastern seaboard, 10 are among the 13 states reporting a two-year percentage decrease in state support. For the third year in a row, Massachusetts had the largest two-year decrease in state support. This year, Massachusetts is providing 28 per cent less than it did two years ago.

Nevada, which has been experiencing a tremendous growth in its college-going population, is for the second year in a row the leader in two-year percentage increase in state support, with a leap of 31 per cent. Following Nevada in two-year percentage increase are Idaho at 24 per cent, Kentucky at 23 per cent, Montana at 21 per cent, and Arkansas at 20 per cent.

The figures show that many states—regardless of whether they were having bad budget years—gave a priority this year to community colleges and student aid.

In the 34 states where it is possible

to isolate state funds for community colleges, the average two-year percentage gain for community colleges was 13 per cent, compared to the 3-per-cent increase in total state support for higher education. College officials attribute the increase to an awareness among state legislators that community-college enrollments are booming as more students are being turned away from four-year institutions and as more people seek job training.

In Minnesota, for example, the

"This is something we are going to have to go through for the decade of the '90's. It's going to be a more constrained decade than the '80's."

University of Minnesota system received a 2-per-cent increase over two years ago, while the Minnesota Community College System received a 13 per cent increase. Gerald W. Christenson, chancellor of the 18-campus system, says he is pleased with the increase, but adds that community colleges are still not receiving enough money to compensate for their enrollment increases. Since 1985, he says, enrollment in the system has gone up by 50 per cent.

"We're really pressed to try to

deal with the large increases," he says, "and community colleges always operate on a frugal funding base."

For student aid, of 31 states that provided a figure for their appropriation, 22 are providing a larger increase for student aid than for higher education as a whole. Florida, for example, is spending 5 per cent less on higher education this year than two years ago, but 55 per cent more on student aid. California is spending 3 per cent more on higher education than two years ago, but 9 per cent more on student aid. New Jersey is spending only 1 per cent more on higher education than two years ago, but 25 per cent more on student aid.

Mr. Goldberg, the chancellor in New Jersey, says: "We wanted to protect the access to higher education for low-income students, especially because of the tuition increases we have seen in recent years."

However, the state that spends the most money on student aid—New York—appropriated 5 per cent less for that purpose this year than it did two years ago. The cut is expected to be especially difficult for private colleges, since those institutions are also facing a 35-per-cent cut in state aid.

Says Patti McGill Peterson, president of St. Lawrence University: "I don't care whether you are large or small, this is very, very difficult to adapt to. I don't know of a single independent institution that is not having a difficult time."

Ms. Peterson says state officials need to step back from the annual debates over budgets and come up

with more thoughtful policies on the ways private colleges can help states and the appropriate level of state support for the colleges. "Each year now, when we come to the appropriations phase of the budget, it's just the carving up of the carcass," she says.

Part of the Picture

In analyzing the numbers, Mr. Hines of Illinois State and other financial experts warn that the figures represent only part of the fiscal picture of higher education. They do not include tuition revenue, for instance, so states with high tuition rates may have larger budgets than would be apparent from the study.

Also, some states include fringe benefits for college employees in the figures reported in the study, while others do not.

For community colleges, the study does not include local financial support, which varies widely from state to state. In Oregon this year, community colleges are reporting a 40-per-cent increase in state support, compared to two years ago. But the community colleges actually aren't enjoying increases in their budgets, because most of that money only offsets cuts in local-tax support that were required by a voter initiative that passed in 1990.

In coming months, the Illinois State center will refine the numbers in the study. A final version will be available in early 1992, at a price to be announced, from the State Higher Education Executive Officers, 707 17th Street, Suite 2700, Denver 80202-3427. ■

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Not Specified	7.16

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How the States Rank

	1991-92 appropriations (a)		2-year change		10-year change	
	Amount	Rank	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)	not adjusted for inflation (b)	adjusted for inflation (c)
Alabama	\$791,587,000	18	+2%	-7%	+110%	+42%
Alaska	179,981,000	42	+1	-8	+6	-28
Arizona	607,819,000	22	+10	0	+103	+37
Arkansas	384,814,000	33	+20	+9	+109	+42
California	5,662,752,000	1	+3	-6	+76	+19
Colorado	523,785,000	28	+4	-6	+71	+16
Connecticut	503,748,000	29	-2	-10	+120	+49
Delaware	121,011,000	46	+5	-4	+68	+14
Florida	1,486,480,000	6	-5	-13	+85	+25
Georgia	874,320,000	15	-1	-10	+75	+18
Hawaii	321,201,000	36	+15	+5	+99	+35
Idaho	195,881,000	39	+24	+13	+106	+39
Illinois	1,734,761,000	4	+1	-8	+68	+14
Indiana	899,643,000	13	+11	+1	+94	+31
Iowa	563,570,000	26	+7	-3	+75	+18
Kansas	446,517,000	31	+3	-6	+60	+8
Kentucky	674,327,000	20	+23	+12	+99	+34
Louisiana	574,336,000	24	+9	-1	+26	-15
Maine	186,664,000	41	+8	-2	+179	+89
Maryland	804,886,000	17	-2	-11	+109	+41
Massachusetts	583,569,000	23	-28	-35	+40	-6
Michigan	1,541,648,000	5	+9	0	+82	+23
Minnesota	995,429,000	12	+5	-4	+79	+21
Mississippi	412,311,000	32	-5	-13	+37	-8
Missouri	569,257,000	25	-2	-10	+76	+19
Montana	131,910,000	44	+21	+10	+58	+6
Nebraska	340,106,000	35	+16	+6	+87	+26
Nevada	191,773,000	40	+31	+19	+191	+97
New Hampshire	75,175,000	49	+9	-1	+91	+30
New Jersey	1,132,432,000	10	+1	-8	+102	+37
New Mexico	349,378,000	34	+18	+8	+89	+28
New York	2,760,719,000	3	-13	-21	+49	+1
North Carolina	1,445,790,000	9	-1	-10	+91	+29
North Dakota	145,535,000	43	+12	+2	+39	-6
Ohio	1,460,068,000	8	+2	-7	+106	+39
Oklahoma	542,277,000	27	+20	+9	+67	+12
Oregon	466,322,000	30	+18	+7	+85	+24
Pennsylvania	1,483,233,000	7	+8	-1	+80	+21
Rhode Island	116,128,000	47	-17	-24	+38	-7
South Carolina	634,226,000	21	+4	-6	+76	+19
South Dakota	97,273,000	48	+13	+3	+66	+11
Tennessee	692,402,000	19	-2	-11	+89	+28
Texas	2,821,810,000	2	+8	-2	+48	0
Utah	319,561,000	37	+9	0	+84	+24
Vermont	55,742,000	50	-3	-12	+65	+11
Virginia	1,030,112,000	11	-5	-14	+89	+28
Washington	898,184,000	14	+13	+3	+80	+22
West Virginia	277,921,000	38	+10	+1	+45	-2
Wisconsin	863,337,000	16	+9	-1	+62	+10
Wyoming	124,902,000	45	+8	-2	+51	+2
Total U. S.	\$40,096,613,000		+3%	-6%	+74%	+8%

Note: Percentages shown are rounded. Rankings are based on unrounded figures. Reported by Edward R. Hines of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses for higher education, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. Amount of appropriations may be changed in some states because of increases or decreases in revenue. Not included are appropriations for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees. Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other state agency for ultimate allocation to universities.

(b) Increase in appropriations for 1991-92 over 1989-90, and over 1981-82 as reported by Edward R. Hines. Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 9.6 per cent, as indicated by the Labor Department's Consumer Price indexes for August, 1991, and August, 1989. Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 48 per cent, as indicated by the Consumer Price indexes for August, 1991 and August, 1981.

(c)

FACT FILE: State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1991-92

The following figures were compiled by Edward R. Hines and Gwen B. Pruyne of Illinois State University. The table omits footnotes on some of the figures. The designation "n/c" indicates that figures are not comparable.

	1991-92 appropriations (in thousands)	2-year change
ALABAMA		
Total	\$791,587	+2%
ALASKA		
U of Alaska System	\$168,154	+4%
Student aid	4,000	-60
Other	7,827	n/c
Total	\$179,981	+1%

ARIZONA		
U of Arizona	\$245,350	+6%
Arizona St U	208,530	+10
Northern Arizona U	71,620	+14
Community colleges	75,568	+17
Other	6,751	n/c
Total	\$607,819	+10%

ARKANSAS		
U of Arkansas System	\$218,084	+11%
Arkansas St U	36,985	+15
U of Central Arkansas	25,891	+14
Southern Arkansas U	14,223	+8
Arkansas Tech U	13,839	+11
Henderson St U	11,312	+14
Community colleges	28,001	+16
Technical colleges	21,886	n/c
Student aid	10,772	+60
Other	3,811	n/c
Total	\$384,814	+20%

CALIFORNIA		
U of California System	\$2,125,606	+2%
California St U	1,645,249	0
Community colleges	1,715,253	+8
California Maritime Academy	7,103	+5
Student aid	166,528	+9
Other	3,013	n/c
Total	\$5,662,752	+3%

COLORADO		
U of Colorado System	\$167,836	-9%
St Board of Agriculture (for Colorado St U, U of Southern Colorado, and Ft Lewis C)	106,875	+7
St colleges (Mesa, Metropolitan, Western, and Adams St)	53,064	+10
U of Northern Colorado	30,087	+5
Colorado Sch of Mines	11,548	+8
Community colleges	80,960	+12
Vocational education	29,568	+10
Student aid	35,337	+24
Other	8,510	n/c
Total	\$523,785	+4%

CONNECTICUT		
U of Connecticut	\$180,391	-5%
St U System		
Central Connecticut	31,129	-1
Southern Connecticut	30,275	-1
Western Connecticut	15,692	-1
Eastern Connecticut	13,167	-1
Central office	2,013	-1
Central Naugatuck Valley Region Higher Ed Ctr	3,028	-6
Regional community colleges	63,744	+4
State technical colleges	17,462	-7
Other	146,847	n/c
Total	\$503,748	-2%

DELAWARE		
U of Delaware	\$69,531	+3%
Delaware St C	18,278	+5
Tech & community colleges	29,609	+11
Other	3,593	n/c
Total	\$121,011	+5%

FLORIDA		
U of Florida	\$335,904	-7%
U of South Florida	161,790	-6
Florida St U	128,331	-7
Florida International U	67,963	-7
U of Central Florida	63,115	-4
Florida Atlantic U	49,739	-5
Florida A&M U	37,593	-13
U of West Florida	30,855	-3
U of North Florida	26,104	-1
Student aid	62,049	+55
Aid to private colleges	45,738	-1
Community colleges	458,679	-5
Other	18,620	n/c
Total	\$1,486,480	-5%

GEORGIA		
Total	\$874,320	-1%

HAWAII		
U of Hawaii System	\$321,876	+16%
Other	23,825	n/c
Less tuition and other revenue	-24,500	+11
Total	\$321,201	+15%

IDAHO		
U of Idaho	\$74,730	+21%
Boise St U	42,003	+26
Idaho St U	36,496	+27
Lewis-Clark St C	6,866	+29
Community colleges	9,123	+31
Vocational education	20,418	+21
Student aid	1,685	+21
Other	4,560	n/c
Total	\$195,881	+24%

ILLINOIS		
U of Illinois	\$593,895	+1%
Southern Illinois U	187,548	+1
Northern Illinois U	91,648	+2
Illinois St U	69,326	+2
Western Illinois U	45,222	-2
Eastern Illinois U	37,459	-2
Northeastern Illinois U	31,626	-4
Chicago St U	25,282	-7
Governors St U	18,464	-5
Sangamon St U	17,934	+2
Community colleges	252,339	+6
Student aid	211,924	+6
Other	152,094	n/c
Total	\$1,734,761	+1%

INDIANA		
Indiana U	\$341,977	+9%
Purdue U	243,828	+11
Ball St U	101,337	+12
Indiana St U	64,397	+7
Vincennes U	22,570	+13
U of Southern Indiana	14,326	+19
Indiana Voc-Tech C	55,469	+9
Student aid	51,870	+21
Other	3,869	n/c
Total	\$899,643	+11%

IOWA		
U of Iowa	186,095	+3%
Iowa St U	176,027	+5
U of Northern Iowa	56,711	+7
Community colleges	103,779	+17
Student aid	39,629	+8
Other	1,329	n/c
Total	\$563,570	+7%

KANSAS		
U of Kansas	\$161,507	0%
Kansas St U	111,611	+3
Wichita St U	46,805	+3
Pittsburg St U	22,060	+6
Fort Hays St U	20,382	+3
Emporia St U	20,444	+2
Washburn U of Topeka	5,992	+1
Kansas Tech Inst	4,051	+9
Community colleges	44,037	+3
Other	9,628	n/c
Total	\$446,517	+3%

KENTUCKY		
U of Kentucky	\$305,070	+29%
U of Louisville	133,231	+20
Eastern Kentucky U	51,488	+17
Western Kentucky U	49,886	+15
Murray St U	36,684	+13
Morehead St U	30,634	+15
Northern Kentucky U	25,860	+15
Kentucky St U	16,601	+15
Student aid	17,951	+40
Other	6,922	n/c
Total	\$674,327	+23%

LOUISIANA		
Louisiana St U System	\$296,067	n/c
Southern U System	47,398	n/c
U of Southwestern La	41,479	n/c
Louisiana Tech U	28,659	n/c
Northeast Louisiana U	28,304	n/c
Southeastern La U	22,352	n/c
Grambling St U	18,210	n/c
McNeese St U	18,112	n/c
Northwestern St U of La	17,562	n/c
Nicholls St U	17,074	n/c
Delgado CC	16,913	n/c
Louisiana U Marine Consortium	1,436	n/c
Other	20,770	n/c
Total	\$574,336	+9%

MAINE		
U of Maine System	\$146,815	+5%
Maine Maritime Academy	7,034	+11
Vocational education	25,008	+4
Student aid	7,807	+133
Total	\$186,664	+8%

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